SUBJECT: Behavioral Drugs

1. CIA has had a recurring interest in behavioral drugs.

This is a matter of general interest in the field of intelligence

both as a defensive measure against drugs that might be administered a freque

to Americans to influence their behavior, for that might be admin-7 yex

istered under undetermined conditions to influence the be havior

of persons hostile to the United States. The earliest record of an

interest in this stems from the WIII period when there were indications of Soviet interest in this sort of thing, the most famous exact

of which was the bizarre confessions of Cardinal Mindszenty in le estado

February 1949.

OST 2. Between 1949 and 1956 and undertook the analysis of

Builting the state of the state foreign work on certain unconventional warfare and techniques The state of the s with the general objective on developing protection for information of vital significance to the security of the U.S. Initial phases y extrus laspitals, climics included the review of drug-related work attinestitutions such as

and or NIH.

There also was an extensive review of foreign literature

particularly work on the Soviet Bloc. Project BLUEBIRD was instituted with the objective of (a) discovering means of conditioning personnel to prevent unauthorized extraction of information of them by known means, (b) the possibility of obtaining control of an Speech individual by application of wach interrogation techniques, (c) memory enhancement and (d) defensive means for preventing hostile control of Agency personnel. In August 1951 the Project name was changed to ARTICHOKE. In 1952 the Project was transferred from the Office of Scientific Intelligence to the predecessor to the present Office of Security, with OSI retaining responsibility for evaluation of foreign intelligence aspects of the matter.

(LSD). A proposal was made in late 1953 to experiment with LSD

value was by
using Agency personnel 1 OSI records indicate that no such
experiments were undertaken.

3. The predecessor organization of the Office of Technical Service; maintained liaison with personnel at Camp Detrick, whereby they met once or twice a year to discuss questions of behavioral drugs. At one such meeting at Deep Creek Lake in Maryland, 18-17 November 1953, with seven representatives from Camp Detrick and three from CIA, eight of those present were administered

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LSD, which had been placed in a bottle of cointreau. Personnel were not advised of this until 20 minutes after they had partaken of the substance. Of the two that did not take it one did not drink retrained because of alcoholic beverages and the other in a heart condition. One of the members of group, a civilian employee of the Department of Army by the name of Frank R. Olson, had serious after-effects. He was sent at CIA expense to New York in company of a CIA employee where he received treatment from a psychiatrist between 53 he threw himself through 24 November and 2 a window in his room on the tenth floor of the Statler Hotel at 2:30 A/M. on 28 November. CIA, through a document of 9 December 1953 signed by its General Counsel, certified that the death of Dr. Olson resulted from "circumstances arising out of an experiment undertaken in the course of his official duties for the United States Government, " as the official mention on of the Agency for the munguron survivi purpose of the secret of Dr. Olson to receive compensation from the BEC. Official reprimands were issued by the DCI to two CIA employees involved in the unwitting administering of this drug.

5. On 20 October 1952 car formal policy was established by the DD/P for the use of biochemicals in clandestine operations.

This was brought under a special funding procedure on 3 April 1953. The program involved various means of possibly controls.

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A human behavior of which drugs were only one aspect, others radiation, electro-shock, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, harrassment substances and paramilitary devices and materials. Under the code name MKULTRA/MKDELTA the projects dealtwith pharmaceutic houses, specialists, hospitals and federal institutions through which a search was conducted for new materials. Among these materials were psylocbin from Mexican mushrooms, a fungus occurring in certain crops LSD. After laboratory testing a second phase involved testing on voluntary participants. The final phase involved application to unwitting subjects, in uncontrolled situations, commencing in 1955 under an informal arrangement with individuals in the Burcau of Narcotics. Such tests were conducted from time to until 1963 when the Inspector General discovered the activity and raised questions about it. Theecords do not now exist but it is understood that unwitting testing was not renewed and the remainder of the program was gradually phases out in the late 1960's. In a number of instances the test subject was ill for hours or days following the application, with their being hospitalized in at least one ca

6. Project OFTEN was conducted by in which attention was given to possibly defensive drugs that could be used to protect an individual against hostile applications of drugs. The program

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45 KUSK was also interested in testing drugs that might induce aberrant behavior on the part of persons to whom the materials were administered. This progressed through laboratory testing finally involving testing on some 20 volunteers in the laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal. This program was terminated in